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SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1913.

*Good, the more communicat-
ed, more abundant grows.*
--John Milton.

An Auspicious Beginning

The large attendance at the first meeting of the committee of One Hundred, happy now it is the committee of One Hundred and Twenty-five, was a most pleasing, earnest of the success of its efforts. The next pleasing sign was the deep interest taken in the work, the unanimity of purpose, the absence of any trace of partisanship in the organization and the disposition to proceed rapidly, but carefully in the preliminary business in the installation of a new form of government. We may now believe that we are for ever done with party politics in city affairs. The men who have come into the committee are all business men; they are not partisans.

They regard the city as a partnership and men in partnership care nothing about the politics of their partners. They are concerned only in having the best partners, that the business may be most profitably conducted.

The women who will be named as members of the committee will intensify the non-partisan character and, as well, will add to the sum of enthusiasm.

The Country's Timber

Part I of the report of the commissioner of corporations on the lumber industry of the country has been put into the hands of the president along with a letter calling attention to some significant facts relative to the remaining timber lands of the United States. The investigation upon which the report was based was made at the direction of congress and a brief summary was made public some weeks ago. In the opinion of the commissioner a further investigation of the timber lands is desirable.

While it is true that questionable methods have been employed by the large corporations in acquiring extensive areas of government timber lands the real significance of the report is found in the statement that exclusive of the Alaskan forests the government now owns but one-fifth of the total supply of merchantable timber, the larger portion of the remaining four-fifths being held by corporations whose interest lies in realizing on the value of the timber as rapidly as possible, rather than in the preservation of the timber for the national welfare.

The proper administration of the remaining national forest domain is one of the great questions which will confront the incoming president. Large tracts have been withdrawn from settlement and recently suits for the forfeiture of extensive tracts of timber lands for non-fulfillment of conditions have brought a large area under government control again.

The question of the treatment of large tracts of timber lands which have come into the possession of railroad companies and other corporations whose interests lie in the direction of total destruction rather than conservation for the ultimate good of the nation is a large one and the problem has many puzzling factors. Its proper solution will require broad and patriotic statesmanship not only, but comprehensive regard for the needs of future generations as well as present necessities.

But this much should be remembered in framing a plan for national forest conservation: European nations are spending vast sums in reselling bare mountain slopes in order that vegetation may obtain a footing to the end of ultimately restoring the forest domain, the value of which to the nation's prosperity has now come to be realized.

The ruling of the postoffice department that parcel post stamps must not be used on parcel post packages for Canada, Mexico, Cuba and all foreign countries serves to increase the confusion caused by the regulation requiring the use of special stamps on packages mailed to destinations in this country. The sooner the special stamp provision is repealed, the better it will be for the convenience of the public.

The man who buys a soft hat this spring may take his choice of forty shades, according to a fashion note from London. With such a wide range of selection, the matter of buying a hat will become almost as much of an ordeal for the masculine population as it is for the feminine, and the opportunities for blundering will be increased to such an extent that hardly anybody can fail to make a mistake.

Washington business men would be more resigned to the abolition of the inaugural ball if the financial statement of the ball held four years ago did not show receipts of \$92,946, practically all of which came out of the pockets of out-of-town visitors.

Newspaper Combinations

Is not Brother Breen, one of our law-makers, flying in the face of the Sherman act and providence when he proposes a newspaper combination in restraint of trade of foreign advertisers? It is true that the foreign advertiser is sometimes oppressive in his methods and plays one newspaper against another. But there are difficulties in the way of establishing an agreement among newspapers. Their wares are not like those of the merchants. A pound of sugar, a yard of calico or a gallon of oil in one store is as good as the same articles in another. There can be no difference except in the price and an agreement may be easily reached as to that. The expenses of one store are approximately the same as those of many other of the same size.

It can hardly be said that the value of the advertising space in any two newspapers is exactly the same and the expenses of conducting newspapers is equally varying.

A schedule might be agreed upon, each newspaper fixing the value of its own space for foreign advertisers. Widely varying as the rates might be it would not be impossible to reach an agreement on such a schedule. The next and most difficult thing would be to get all the newspapers to stick to it.

The New York magistrate who said that he "doubted the truthfulness of the police" might have expressed himself more strongly without calling down upon his head the wrath of the populace.

A college professor says that as a class professional baseball players are the most superstitious men in the world, a fact which perhaps accounts for the readiness with which some of them adapt themselves to the demands of the stage.

Think on This

(Orison Swett Marden in December Nautilus)
Hold to optimistic ideals, and you will drive out pessimism, the great breeder of disease, failure and misery.

When you feel the "blues" coming on, concentrate your mind vigorously upon the very opposite qualities, hold the ideals of cheerfulness, confidence, gratitude, good will towards everybody, and you will be surprised to see how quickly the enemies which were dogging your steps and making your life miserable will disappear.

A tremendous power permeates the life and solidifies the character from holding perpetually the life-thought, the truth-thought, the optimistic-thought and the beauty-thought. The one who has the secret takes hold of the very fundamental principles of the universe, gets down to the verity of things, and lives in reality itself. A sense of security, of power, of calmness and repose comes to those who are conscious of being enveloped in the very center of truth and reality which can never come to those who live on the surface of things.

If you are dissatisfied with your condition, if you feel that life has been hard and the fates cruel, if you are a complainer of your lot, you will probably find that, whatever your condition may be, in your home or business or social life, it is the legitimate offspring of your own thought, your own ideals, and that you have nobody to blame but yourself.

Right thinking will produce right living; clean thinking, a clean life; and a prosperous, generous thought followed up by intelligent endeavor to make your thoughts and your ideals real will produce corresponding results.

DOWN ON THE FARM

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture said the other day:

"It has become the fashion for everybody to declare that the profit from the high cost of living all goes to the farmer. We hear on all sides about the farmer's automobile and talking machine, his Persian rugs and player piano, his wife's furs, his daughter's college education, and so forth and so on. We must take these statements with a grain of salt. I wish the farmer all the success in the world, but there's far more accuracy in a story I heard the other day than in all this talk about the rural luxury and opulence.

"A city chap, the story ran, went on a farm to help with the harvesting in return for his board. The first morning, when the farmer called him, it was so dark and frosty that the city chap couldn't resist another brief snooze before getting up. But he was, at that, out in the field by 4 o'clock.

"Fine morning," he said to his employer, genially.

"Through the dim dawn light the farmer scowled at him.

"It was," he said."

TIME FOR CAUTION

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)

It was a perfect lady who telephoned us this story, and therefore (or nevertheless, according to how you look at it), we assume that it is both new and true.

"I decided the other day that my little boy was getting altogether too big to have me sit with him till he went to sleep. And while I was breaking him of this habit I thought I'd quit leaving a light in his room, too. He's five years old. So last night I kissed him goodnight and said:

"Now, Harold, you are going to be mamma's big, brave boy tonight and go to sleep all by yourself."

"Well, he answered, I'll try. But leave the light burning."

"No, dear. If you're going to be a big boy I must turn out the light."

"Have I got to sleep in the dark?"

"Yes."

"Then wait a minute till I say my prayers again an' do it carefuler."

THE QUOTATIONS USED MOST

(Truth, London)

The vote of the people as to the most hard worked quotations from (1) Shakespeare, (2) Milton, (3) Dryden, (4) Pope, (5) Cowper, (6) Campbell, (7) Byron, (8) Shelley, (9) Wordsworth, (10) Tennyson, has resulted as follows.

(1) To be or not to be.
(2) They also serve who only stand and wait.
(3) None but the brave deserve the fair.
(4) A little learning is a dangerous thing.
(5) The cups that cheer but not inebriate.
(6) Distance lends enchantment to the view.
(7) Truth is always strange—stranger than fiction.

(8) Hail to thee, blithe spirit.
(9) We are seven.
(10) 'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

We think these hard-worked quotations have a right to at least an 8-hour day.

Wiping Out Sectional Lines

(Albert J. Beveridge in Collier's)

An unnatural sectionalism cuts our country into two geographical portions politically. The south is solidly anti-republican. The foundation of this sectionalism is historic. It is upheld by sad and bitter memories. What the people of the south went through personally during the civil war is renewed daily in their recollection by their very surroundings. What they suffered while carpet bag misrule was upon them is a living picture which is still clear cut in the minds even of the young men and women of the south. And all of this is interwoven in the very fiber of their being with the word republican. It is useless to say that this ought not to be so when it really is so. It is the biggest and most striking fact in our political life. It is the first thing that foreign students note. It looms large in the thought and common talk of all thinking Americans.

Every patriotic man and woman, north, south, east or west, is eager to get rid of this abnormal and hurtful sectionalism. Yet all of us know that we cannot put an end to it as long as the republican and democratic parties are rivals for political mastery. So long as the republican party stays in the field the people of the south will be against it. Taking human nature into account, no reasonable person could expect anything else.

The citizens of our southern state are just as earnest progressive and staunch reactionaries as are the citizens of any other section of the republic, but sectionalism forces those southern progressives and reactionaries alike to vote with the democratic party, no matter what either party says it stands for. If the republican party should openly and frankly say that it is reactionary, still southern reactionaries would not vote for it; and if one could imagine that some miracle could make the republican party thoroughly progressive, yet southern progressives would not vote for it. But southern progressives will work and vote with the progressive party. In the last election tens of thousands of them did so. And they are of the very best elements of southern citizenship—men and women of the quality of Mr. Parker of Louisiana, General McDowell of Tennessee, Mr. Harris of Georgia, and Mrs. Longstreet, widow of the great confederate general. This notable progressive vote cast by this type of citizenship for a party only ninety days old, which southern progressives could not be sure was more than a fleeting answer to their cherished hopes, is proof that the vote will be multiplied in coming elections when other southern progressives learn that the progressive party is a living, growing force in American politics.

Women who Will Get the Ballot

(Interview with John Drew in Woman's Home)

To the alarmist the present day agitation for the so-called individuality of woman means the elimination of marriage vows, the destruction of the family and the home.

Nonsense! When the American woman has sifted out the mass of theories offered by agitators and discovered just what she wants, whether that be economic independence or the ballot, she will proceed to round off its unsightly, rough corners, polish it into presentable and pleasing shape, and inject it into our national and family life. What is more, men will accept it and like it. At the present moment they are standing back, watching her make up her mind, and watching the operation with a smile on their lips, not with fear in their hearts. Any delay in reaching a crisis is due to the apathy of the mass of fairly well contented women, not to the opposition of men. The feminist is distrusted by her own sex, not by men, for American men trust American women to work out their salvation in a way that will be best not only for themselves, but for their folk and the entire nation.

The masses of American women are not unusual. Neither can they be termed uninteresting. But, thank God, they are not spectacular. They resemble the silent vote in the presidential election—unpicturesque, but effective in securing results. They form the balance wheel of the nation, these hundreds of thousands of women whose names are never seen in print outside the society pages, who never address meetings nor formulate protests, but who go right on making good men, and a lot of unworthy ones, no doubt, happy; bringing little children into the world and training them to be honest citizens filling homes with the sunlight of love; finding contentment in simple duties, yes, and in gladly giving a helping hand to their less fortunate sisters.

These are the women who, when the right moment comes, will ask for the ballot and get it, and then proceed to do good with it, as they have accomplished all other good things for the race, not independently, not individually, but with men and through men.

Every thinking man or woman knows that individuality for either in marriage is an impossibility. When a man and woman are united in the holy bonds of matrimony, both must lay down on the altar part of that precious possession, individuality, the separate entity; but they gain in compensation something bigger, finer, sweeter, a common life in which separate interests will blend into a harmonious community of interests. Self abnegation is then of a stern duty; but the connecting link between two well mated souls.

Admitting that women sacrifice more readily, more easily, more gracefully than men, acknowledge that, all things being equal, men are more selfish, personally, than women—still, when it comes to what we call individuality, the independent ego, the man must sacrifice some of it on the marriage altar.

One hears a great deal of talk about the right of the married man to lead his own life, to think his own thoughts, to be quite independent of the woman whose identity and individuality he absorbs and whose life he dictates, but a lot of this talk is rubbish. A wife is not like a business partner who is thrust into the background at the close of business hours. She is part of the man's life twenty-four hours in each day, for when he is not with her he is working for her; when she is not his actual companion she is his invisible inspiration. Moreover, the married man who continues to lead the so-called independent life is not happy in marriage. He knows that with him marriage is merely an incident, just as the woman who insists upon economic freedom and individual freedom in marriage must learn that she misses the real fineness of love and marriage—unity, harmony, mutual dependence.

GOATS AS ANTIDOTES

(Municipal Journal)

The war department has posted this advertisement:

WANTED—By early spring; twenty goats, Billies and Nannies; at Fort Washington; goats must be healthy and strong. Fort Washington, just as far from Washington, is the happy breeding and hunting grounds of the malaria-bearing mosquito. It requires much quinine to keep the soldiers fit. It is believed that a herd of goats will bring about better conditions—eat up the grass and shrubs that harbor the mosquito. Besides there is the antipathy the little insect has for pungent odors.

No Public Concern in Flying?

(Washington Times)

According to Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, who was rated by Orville Wright and others as one of the most capable aviators in any army, the lack of public interest in aviation in this country is deplorable. To this lack of public interest Lieutenant Foulois charges the responsibility for the fact that the United States is at the foot of the list of all great powers in the development of military aviation.

"The public spirit that prevails abroad is the mighty factor in this rapid development," he said, "and it is the lack of this spirit in the United States that is responsible for our being so far behind."

"We can never expect to see any great amount of public interest displayed in the development of aircraft in this country until it is proved to the people of the United States that it is a good financial investment."

"The fact that this new science is particularly useful for military purposes does not appeal to the great majority of our complacent money-making people."

Lieutenant Foulois expressed the opinion that at present skilled aviators operating properly designed and constructed machines, equipped with powerful motors, can fly in almost any wind. He then went on to quote Orville Wright as having stated that it is now possible to construct aeroplanes that would carry twenty-five persons and which could be driven at a speed of one hundred miles an hour if necessary. Such a machine, he added, could cross the United States with but two or three stops.

Reason for Reorganizing Republic

(F. C. K. of Shanghai in New York Sun)

With the opening of the Panama canal the manufacturers of the United States will find in China an enormous market for their surplus productions. Already friendly to the Chinese people, let the United States government take the lead in reorganizing the republic. Everywhere throughout China occidental ideas of dress and luxury are being adopted. The standard of living has already been raised in the treaty ports, and within the next decade this higher standard will prevail in every village and hamlet from Manchuria to Szechuen.

Railroad building has received an immense impetus, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen has a scheme by which he hopes to honeycomb every province with proper transportation facilities. While this scheme now appears chimerical, it has nevertheless aroused an enthusiasm for railroads never before existent in China. The mineral resources of Manchuria and Tibet are enormous, and with established government they could be developed by American capital. The Standard Oil company of New York and the British-American Tobacco company have already carried the American flag to the most inaccessible parts of the republic, blazing a wide trail for the wide-awake manufacturer.

Recognition should be given to the republic of China by the United States now, or at least an intimation should be given to the other powers of the world that that recognition would be granted within a reasonable time. Let our government take the lead in this, as it has in other Chinese affairs, and soon China will be marching onward to a higher and more enlightened civilization.

Japs Make Prices High

(Los Angeles Tribune)

Japanese farmers produce more than ninety per cent of the bunch vegetables brought into Los Angeles. These farmers are practically in control of the prices of this green truck, and it is said that they intend to hold the price up all through the coming season by bringing to market only what they can sell at high prices and destroying the rest.

A year or two ago practically all the bunch vegetables that came into this market were grown by the Chinese. A few Japanese started and it soon was found that they could work so much faster with this kind of vegetables that they could produce more with less men than the Chinese. They began to undersell the Chinese and forced them to quit handling this kind of goods.

At present the Japanese are bringing in just enough bunch goods to supply the market at the present prices. If the demand grows stronger they bring in more and if the demand falls off and the price shows a tendency to weaken they bring in only small lots and hold the price up.

MARSHAL NEY A GERMAN

(New York Mail)

A recent English book about Marshal Ney, Napoleon's heroic lieutenant, "the bravest of the brave," brings out some interesting facts.

This Frenchman was really a German. He was born at Saarloben, now in Prussia, and then and always a German. He spoke German only as a child. He was red-haired, with a wide face and round blue eyes. Five feet eight inches in height, he had a short body and long legs. His comrades called him "le rougeot," which was equivalent to "carrots" or "brick top." He was 46 years of age at Waterloo. So was Napoleon. So was Wellington.

Michel Ney was a man who was trained up to the hardships of a workman's life. His father was a cooper, and in his boyhood work in his father's business he was accustomed to toil and exposure. This enabled him to sleep placidly in the snow on the return from Moscow, wrapped in his cloak, "with the starved, ragged soldiers to the grand army keeping guard, and the Cossacks prowling around in the darkness."

WHEN THE HEART IS HEAVY

(Thomas de Quincey)

I will walk abroad; old griefs shall be forgotten today; for the air is cool and still, and the hills are high and stretch away to heaven; and with the dew I can wash the fever from my forehead; and then I shall be unhappy no longer.

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The Creed of "Big Tim"

(New York Evening Mail)

These are some articles of the creed which made "Big Tim" Sullivan a beloved power among the people of the East Side. They are taken from an interview which, in an entirely unusual mood of talkativeness, he gave to a reporter before the appearance of the mental trouble with which he is now afflicted:

No fellow who is leading people by any trick will get very far with the crowd behind him. If he isn't on the level he'll soon be a water carrier or chopping fodder for lame horses.

When you ask me to what particular thing I owe any of the friends I've got I'll say it's work.

All this talk about psychological power and personal magnetism over men is fine business for pretty writing, but when you get down to brass tacks it's the work that does the business.

A man who wants to be a leader in the political world has to forego any idea of living to do anything except what the people around him want.

I'll take any man from the Bowery or the prairies and set him down anywhere and if he'll follow my instructions he'll be a leader sooner or later, according to how much aptitude he's got on the go-in.

Every community has to have some man who can take the trouble to look for their public interests while they are earning their living, and it doesn't make any difference whether he's tall, short, fat, lean or humpbacked and with only half his teeth. If he's willing to work harder than anyone else he's the fellow who will hold the job as leader.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MEN

One man will settle down into the routine of his calling, digging the ruts deeper each day, until he loses power to see out from them. Another, in the same vocation, shows his ability to make each day's work a source of new growth in power and in appreciation. So, one person will rest passively on the fact of some well-established love or the relationship and the meaning it once possessed for his life; while another actively woos the love of his friend every day, and so finds a deep, ever opening below deep in the relationship, with an ever fresh realization of the truth and wonder of life.

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